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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/890,936	11/07/2001	Olle Korsgren	KORSGREN-1	9165

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EXAMINER
JAGOE, DONNA A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1614	

DATE MAILED: 02/26/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/890,936	Applicant(s) KORSGREN ET AL.	
	Examiner Donna A. Jagoe	Art Unit 1614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *11 September 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-11 are presented for examination.

Claim Objections

Claim 8 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim should refer to other claims in the alternative only. See MPEP § 608.01(n). Accordingly, the claim has not been further treated on the merits.

Claim 9 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim cannot depend from any other multiple dependent claim. See MPEP § 608.01(n). Accordingly, the claim has not been further treated on the merits.

Claim 11 is objected to because of the following informalities: the word thrombin-antitrombin is misspelled. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 1-9 provides for the use of a clotting preventing agent, but, since the claim does not set forth any steps involved in the method/process, it is unclear what

method/process applicant is intending to encompass. A claim is indefinite where it merely recites a use without any active, positive steps delimiting how this use is actually practiced.

Claims 1-9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed recitation of a use, without setting forth any steps involved in the process, results in an improper definition of a process, i.e., results in a claim which is not a proper process claim under 35 U.S.C. 101. See for example *Ex parte Dunki*, 153 USPQ 678 (Bd.App. 1967) and *Clinical Products, Ltd.* v. *Brenner*, 255 F. Supp. 131, 149 USPQ 475 (D.D.C. 1966).

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 1 recites use of clotting preventing agents to treat patients with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, IDDM. It is unclear whether "IDDM" is a separate malady that is being treated, or if it is the abbreviation for "insulin dependent diabetes mellitus". Clarification is required. Further, claim 1 recites the transitional phrase "in connection with" in line 2 of the claim. It is unclear to the examiner what is meant by the transitional phrase "in connection with". Clarification is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The claim is drawn to "Isolated cells

comprising islets of Langerhans characterized by being coated with a heparin conjugate on the islet surface". A thing occurring in nature, which is substantially unaltered, is not a "manufacture" (see MPEP 706.03(a)). Amending the claim to recite "A method for coating isolated cells comprising islets of Langerhans cells with a heparin conjugate on the islet surface" would obviate the rejection.

Discussion

To advance prosecution in this case, the claims are being interpreted as method of use claims as per U.S. practice.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-4 and 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wagner et al. DE 196 23 440 A 1.

The claims are drawn to methods using a clot preventing agent to produce a drug for administration for transplantation of insulin producing cells in the form of isolated islets to patients with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) wherein the clotting preventing agent is an anticoagulant such as heparin.

Wagner et al. teach method of use of anticoagulants such as heparin, hirudin and Marcumar and derivatives thereof in connection with transplantation of insulin producing cells such as islets of Langerhans (see claim 8). The cells may be in the form of microencapsulated islets (see figure 1 and claim 10).

Claims 1 and 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lenschow et al. (Science 7 Aug 1992 Vol. 257 ages 789-792).

The claims are drawn to methods using a clot preventing agent to produce a drug for administration for transplantation of insulin producing cells in the form of isolated islets to patients with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) wherein the clotting preventing agent is an inhibitor of platelet activation such as a monoclonal antibody or a peptide directed against the Fc receptor on platelets.

Lenchow et al. teach antigen-specific T cell activation depends on cell receptor-ligand interaction and co-stimulatory signals generated when accessory molecules bind to their ligands, such as CD28 to the B7 molecule. A soluble fusion protein of human CTLA-4 and the immunoglobulin G1Fc region binds to human and murine B7 with high avidity and blocks T cell activation in vitro. This CTLA4Ig therapy blocked human pancreatic islet rejection in mice by directly affecting T cell recognition of $B7^+$ antigen-presenting cells and inducing long-term donor-specific tolerance (see abstract). Diabetic mice were grafted under the kidney capsule and treatment was started immediately after surgery and survival of the islet grafts were monitored (page 790, column 1, paragraph 2. Treatment resulted in 100% of the animals maintaining normal

islet function throughout the experiment with no signs of a rejection crisis (page 790, column 2, paragraph 1).

Claims 1-4, 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Soon-Shiong et al. U.S. 5,705,270 A.

Soon-Shiong et al. teach microcapsules containing biological material such as islet of Langerhans cells coated with polymerizable materials (see abstract, see also claim 3). The microcapsules are covalently linked with heparin (see claim 5). Soon-Shiong et al. teach encapsulation of islets of Langerhans for treatment of diabetes (column 4, lines 1-4) to prevent the detrimental effects of capsule instability on the encapsulated biologically active material e.g. loss of immunoprotection for the encapsulated material is minimized (column 3, lines 61-66).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim 5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Soon-Shiong et al. U.S. 5,705,270 A.

The claim is drawn to methods using a clot preventing agent to produce a drug for administration for transplantation of insulin producing cells in the form of isolated islets to patients with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) wherein the preventing agent is an inhibitor of platelet activation.

Although it is not explicitly recited in Soon-Shiong et al., it is considered to be obvious to a person skilled in the art to use one or more known clotting preventing agents in addition to heparin, such as inhibitor of platelet activation. Platelets play a central role in primary hemostasis. They are also important in pathological processes leading to thrombosis. Anti-platelet drugs such as heparin are primarily directed against platelets and inhibit platelet activation by a number of different mechanisms.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement filed as the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409) fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each U.S. and foreign patent; each publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Donna A. Jagoe whose telephone number is (703) 306-5826. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marianne Seidel can be reached on (703) 308-4725. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-3230 for regular communications and (703) 872-9307 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1235.

Frederick Krass
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1614

dj
February 22, 2003